

MA 126 - 6C CALCULUS II

October 28, 2015

Name (Print last name first):

Student Signature:

TEST III

Closed book - Calculators and One Index Card are allowed!

PART I

Part I consists of 5 questions. Clearly write your answer (only) in the space provided after each question. Show your work to justify your answers. Very limited partial credit or none at all for this part of the test!

Each question is worth 8 points.

Question 1

Determine whether the sequence $a_n = \ln(3n + 2) - \ln(n)$ is convergent or divergent. Find its (exact) numerical value if it converges!

Answer:

Question 2

Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+8^n}{5^n}$ is convergent or divergent. Find its sum if it converges.

Answer:

Question 3

Determine whether the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{24}{n(n+1)}$ is convergent or divergent. Find its sum if it converges.

Answer:

Question 4

Find the numerical value of c if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+c)^{n-1}} = 5$.

Answer:

Question 5

Determine whether the alternating series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+1}{n\sqrt{n}}$ is divergent, absolutely convergent, or conditionally convergent. (Be specific here!)

Answer:

PART II

Each problem is worth 15 points.

Part II consists of 4 problems. You must show your work on this part of the test to get full credit. Displaying only the final answer (even if correct) without the relevant steps will not get full credit - no credit for unsubstantiated answers!

Problem 1

Find the radius and interval of convergence of the power series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n^2} (x - 2)^n.$$

Be sure to check any endpoints that exist!

Problem 2

Determine whether the alternating series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n+1) [\ln(n+1)]^2}$$

is divergent, absolutely convergent, or conditionally convergent. (Show your work and be specific here!)

Problem 3

Express the function $f(x) = \frac{5}{6+x-x^2}$ as (the sum of) a power series by first using partial fractions for the function $f(x)$. Also find the actual interval of convergence of your series. (Show your work!)

(Hint: Geometric series might prove useful in your calculations!)

Problem 4

Answer all of the following questions.

- (a) Use the Maclaurin series of the function $\cos(x)$ to write out a series representation for the function $f(x) = \cos(x^2)$.

- (b) Use the series in (a) to evaluate the (indefinite) integral $\int \cos(x^2) dx$ as a power series.

- (c) Use the series in (b) to write out a series representation for

$$\int_0^{0.1} \cos(x^2) dx$$

(Do not compute and add the terms of your series!)

- (d) Find the minimum number of terms you need in the series in (c) to approximate $\int_0^{0.1} \cos(x^2) dx$ with an error less than 10^{-5} ? (Show your work!)

SCRATCH PAPER

(Scratch paper will not be graded!)

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